WEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY, 2 vols.

a time. runnip, Sampens & Co. -novel, together with its remarkable freshness of description, and its natural coloring of personal experience, favorably distinguishes it from the ordinary run of recent works of fiction. It is written in the interests of a zealous and aggressive Protestantism, and, as is usual, and perhaps unavoidable, in works of a controversial character, is not free from exaggeration, and is more intent on mak ng an effective point against an opponent than on preserving an exact and delicate justice toward his position. In several places the writer indulees in saturcal con-ments on aspects of religious faith and worthip, which by a large class of minds are regarded with solemn reverence, and which always challenge the tenderness that is due to cherished beliefs, however widely they may differ from our own. It is in bad taste to insult a devout worshiper, though we do not admit the divinity of his shrine. Apart from the manner in which the polemic portion of the book is conducted, it is entitled to high commendation for its richness of local delingation, its vigorous grasp of original features of character, and its frequent passages of deep and exquisite pathos. The scene of the story is laid in the bland of Newfoundland, and introduces us to the unique race of fishermen that inhabit its coasts, and whose nature appears to partake of the wild and stormy features of the locality. These are relieved, however, by many elements of softness and beauty, which present an attractive contrast to the prevailing raggedness of the surroundings. Here is one of the agreeable pictures which the writer often intersperses among the protracted esclesiastical discussions that occupy so considerable a portion of his volumes:

A fisherman and his wife had just taken in the catch

A fisherman and his wife had just taken in the catch of fish from a punt at the stage's ladder, and a pretty girl, of some severteen years, was towing the unboaded host along beside the hill, by a rope laid over ber shoulder, white a latte thing of four or five years old, on hoard, was tagging with an oar at the stein, to heep the boats head off shore.

The ober girl was one whose beauty is not of any classec kind, and yet is beauty, being of a young life, healthy and stroey, but quiet and deep, to which features and form give thorough expression and obe increases and form give thorough expression and obe increases, which was a securing springy shape, dark, glaucing cyes, checks glowing with quick blood (the figure and glowes and glowing of teck all at their best with exercise), while masses of jetty hair were lister and let fall by the wind from below the cap, which she ware like all girls is her county. Her dress was different from the common only in the tastefulness that belongs to such a person, and had now a grace more than ever, and twaved and fluttered in the wind and particle of the lefe of the wester. She were a frock of dark blue, caught up a lattle in front, and showing a white woolen petticest; a kerchief of pretty colors was tied very becomingly over her bosom, and a bright red ribbon along the front of her cap lay among her black nair. Her shoes and stockings were rolled up in her apron, while her blus-veined i-et—not large nor small, but smooth and well shaped—clarg to the uneven surfaces of the rocks, and strained upon them, as at walked against the wind and sprang from one rock to another; and they dipped now and then in the water, as the little waves splashed up. Over all, both water, as the little waves splashed up. Over all, both to another; and they dipped now and then in the start, as the little waves splashed up. Overall, both face and figure, was a grace of innoceat, modest meidenbood.

 identione.
 Nething could be prettier or more picturesque than this little group. The elder girl, were dragged the boat, skuted the edge of the water with the lightness of one of those little beach birds, that, with a shadow of one of those little beach birds, that, with a shadow and a reflection in the moist sand rearing along beside it, alternately follows and retreats from the retreating ane edvancing waves; and the little navigator, to ward whom her eister comingally turned, had her plamp little legs, in their wrinkled your series, and her will shed feet set apart to keep her balance, while her head was tightly covered in a white cap, and a kerchief with a sink friege went round her neck and down the back of her serge gown, so that one could not hat smile at her and her work. At intervals she prattled, and for longer intervals she worked with all express. and for longer intervals she worked with all earnest

The general movement of the plot is less skilfully managed than the composition of individual episedes, several of which betray a masterly power o parrative, and an insight into the profound work bgs of bumsn emotion, that are rarely matched in imaginative productions. With greater rapidity of action, a more obvious coherence and proportion between the different characters, and less indu. gence to the superfluous colloquial propensities o some of them, the interest of the story would be enhanced; but nothing could increase the admica ble impression of certain separate passages, for ex ample, like Skipper George's account of the loss of his sons, and the description of Father De Brie's perishing in the snow. Each, in its way, is a tragic poem of terrible beauty.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. By Josiah Quincy, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 347. Paillips, Samp

This work is well entitled a memoir. Though characterized by great clearness and distinctness as far as it goes, it falls very far short of being a Life -st least in the sense in which that word is at length beginning to be understood. A complete picture of the man a he actually was, or, if materials do not exist for that, at least as he presented himself not merely to those who saw him from a distance and on state occasions, but among the associates of his daily life—such a delineation, joined to a fair estimate of the ultimate tendency of his doings and sayings, spart from the merely temperary impulses and objects which may have produced them, is essential, according to modern ideas, to a complete biographical work. Mr. Quinry's book is rather of the nature of a eulogy, designed to present the heroic side of Mr. Adams, and parpeerly dropping into the shade or altogether omitting all, a man mortal like the rest of us, and, however praiseworthy on the whole, having a share of weaknesses fully proportionate to the power of his intellect and the strength and energy of his character. This work, the production of a life-long friend and (in spite of some temporary differences on pelitical questions) of a very warm admirer, could scarcely be other than what it is; and that we have correctly apprehended the drift and tenor of it, suffienertly appears from the metto on the title page, being thore familiar lines of Horace, "Justum et tenacen propositi virum," &c. However just Mr. Adams may poses—and few men have shown greater firmness and determination—yet it cannot be denied that on more than one occasion he did exhibit a certain power of accommodating himself to circumstances not fully brought out in this book. In trath, by far the noblest part of Mr. Adams's career commenced from the moment that he ceased to be President of the United States, when, having no longer any ambitious aspirations to check or mi-lead him, he was able to give him self up fully to his own convictions, and to take that stand of a champion of Northern rights against slaveholding agression, which, with the growing predom-Northern ideas and principles, will raise him to a higher and higher estimation in the minds of his countrymen. In that great struggle against the slave power which had its commencement not long after Mr. Adams took his seat in the House of Representatives, he bore a most conspicuous part, towering head and shoulders and more over the rest of the Northern host, and sometimes compelled to battle it almost alone. It is to this part of Mr. Adams's life that this memoir is mainly devoted. The writer appears to have had access to Mr. Adams's famous journal and to his private correspondence, from which last he gives us one or two characteristic extracts. As to the journal, either it is much less rich in historical information than has generally been supposed—which we consider quite probable—or else Mr. Quitey has made but a very limited use of it. Of

lished, cited also by Mr. Quincy, in relation to the Missouri Compremise, and with which Mr. Dix was farnished to enable him to snewer Mr. Calboun-but of which, morally and physically unable as he was to wield the sword of Achilles, he made such feebe use. The present memoir will be read with pleasure and interest, and is highly creditable both to the subject of it and to the autoor, of whose advanced age it presents 10 trace. But the Life of John Quincy Adams, a rich subject, and worthy the hard of a master-

THE BALLAD OF BABIE BELL AND OTHER POEMS.
By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Rude & Careton.

By Thomas Balley Albaich. Rode & Coreton.

As the first volume of a youthful poet, this little colction of pieces, most of which have been previously published in magazines and newspapers, exhibits a oed premise. It indicates in its author the possession f a nice ear for melody, a considerable power of versification, and a delicate and subtle fancy. As yet, lowever, his productions are rather imitative than original; of American writers he most frequently reminds us of Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Poe; but often, too, there are suggestions and echoes of greater masters especially of Ternyson and Kingsley. This, however, s only natural, and is hardly to be reckoned as a fault in a young writer; for all poets, even the great ones who create epochs in literature, must speak the language of their times. We quote one of Mr. Aldrich's pretty

It was with doubt and trembling I whispered is her ear:
O take her answer, boary bird,
That all the world may hear!

Sing it, sing it, Silver-throat, Upon the wayside tree, How fair t e is, how true she is, And how she loveth me!

Sing it, sing it, Silver-throat, And all the Sunger long Tree other burds shall eavy you For knowing such a song.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. January, 1859. Phillips, Samp-

With the opening of the third volume of this magarise, the editors may be cordially congratulated on the high literary character which they have succeeded in in pressing on the work, without impairing its claims to a wide spread popular acceptance. It represents a union of ability, cultivation, and practical experience, such as few periodicals have ever combined, and from the promise of the number now issued, no diminution of its ample resources can justly be anticipated. The contents of the January magazine have hardly been equaled, and certainly not surpassed by any previous number, for variety and excellence. Among the more striking papers may be mentioned "Olympus and Asgard," a learned comparison between certain fea tures of the Grecian and Scandinavian mythology;
"Coffee and Tea," an agreeable application of physiclogical principles to the detense of the cup, "which cheers and not incbriates;" "Men of the Sea," a lively chapter on marine life; "The Illustrious Obscure," in the form of a rollicking letter from New-York; the first installment of "The Professor at the Breakfast Table; a continuation of Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing: and several admirable critical articles on Daute, White's Shakespeare, Prescott's new volume of Patlig II, Miles Standish, and others. The "Atlantic Monthly" no v possesses much more than an ephemeral interest, and beside its value as an illustration of an important phase of America : literature, is entitled to a permanent place in choice libraries for the intrinsic excellence of its contents.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY, January, 1859. Harper &

The last of American writers announced in this and of the mainly original character of its contents, and their adaptation to the prevailing interests and feelings of the American public. Comparatively few selection are now made from English periodical literature, and the articles of foreign origin are for the most part from the pens of eminent novelists, either furnished as orignal contributions, or issued simultaneously with their publication in England. Whoever has had occasion to consult the past volumes of the Magazine, must have been struck with the multiplicity of papers, embodying important geographical, historical, and scientific facts, that apart from its ments as a storehouse of enteramir g reading, it is of no small - also as a work of operal reference, and on a great variety of subjects. The Monthly Re. ord of Current Events," in particular, though promising little immediate interest at the date of it- publication, increases in importance from year to ver, and new furnishes a sort of chronological of which will be the most highly appreciated by those who have the most frequent occasion to consult its columns. The present number of "Harper" fully sustains its well-established reputation, containing original contributions from Bryant, J. E. Cooke, G. W. Cartis, Leut. Habersham, Ik. Marvel, the Rev. Dr. Prime, Mrs. Stoddard and others. Our readers who are so late in the day as not already to have seen Mr. Bryant's Song for New-Year's Eve," will be glad to find it in

A SONG FOR NEW-YEAR'S EVE. By WILLIAM CULLER BRYANT.
Stay yet, my friends, a moment stay—
Stay till the good old year,
So long companion of our way,
Shakes hands and leaves us here. On stay, oh stay, One httle hour, and then away. The year, whose hopes were high and strong, Has now no hopes to wake; Yet one hour more of jest and song For his familiar sake. Ob s'ay, oh stay. Ore mirthful hour, and then away. The kindly year, his liberal bands Have lavished all his store. And stall we turn from where he stands, Because he gives to more Oh stay, oh stay, One grateful hour, and then away.

Days brightly came and calmly went, While yet he was ou, guest; How cheerfully the week was spent! How sweet the seventh day's rest! One good hour more, and then away. Dear friends were with us, some who sleep Beneath the coffin lid

What pleasant memories we keep Of all tiley said and did! One tender hour, and then away. Even while we sing he smiles his last

And leaves our sphere behind— The good old year is with the past; Oh be the new as kind! One parting strain, and then away.

THE CRAYON. January. Edited by J. DURAND. W. Hol-The sixth volume of this valuable art-journal comnences with the present number, which promises no decrease of interest in the series during the coming year. The work has been uniformly faithful to the purposes for which it was established, presenting a succinct view of the progress of art, notices of historical events connected with the profession, and a great veriety of current intelligence, both domestic and foreign. In addition to subjects directly relating to art, has never failed to furnish a popular miscellany, in luding numerous critical, descriptive and scientific papers, adapted to the taste of general readers. With the increase of the number of contributors, the editor

anticipates a greater variety, both of matter and treat-

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. January, 1859. W. Bidwell. Mr. Bidwell has well supported the character of this repository of choice periodical literature during the past year, and opens a new volume with an attractive able of contents that betokens no falling off in his industry and judgment as a caterer for popular tastes. The number is embellished with mezzotiat engravines

and "Shakespeare and his Cotemporaries" at the Mermaid. As usual the literary selections are from the best sources and of great interest.

NEW-YORK STATE GOVERNMENT

.. EOWIN D. MORGAN, R. ROBERT CAMPBELL, R. GIDEON J. FUCKER, D. SASFORD E. CHURCH, D. ISAAC V. VANDREPOEL, Lieuteant Governor... Secretary of State..... Controlor Trearest Attorney General.... Transfer ... Lyan Tarman, D. Mittorney General ... Lyans Tarman, D. Mitte Engineer and Surviv. Van R. Richmond. D. Soyl: Each Department. ... 1988 M. Cook, R. Engl: Fallic Instruction. ... MESM. G. Ook, R. Inspector of Prisons. ... Westly Bally R. William G. Richmond. D. William G. Richmond. D.

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Canat Board.

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Cideon J. Tucker, D.

Canate Board.

Lyman Tremain, D.

Lyman Tremain, D.

Lyman Tremain, D.

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R., Republicans; D., Democrats; A., Americans. Det.
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18. Jusepa A. Wulard.
19. Alrick Hobbell.
20. Addison H. Laffin.
21. Cheucy Ames.
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15. Changas G. Schill.
16. Libeau G. Schill.
16. Lyman Truman.
Alex. B. Williams.
Truman Beardman.
Alex. T. Diven.
John E. Paterson. 15. George G Scatt. Republicate in Roman, 17; Democrate in Italics, 12; Ameri

Mr. Wetmore, in the XIth District, was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Senator Mandeville as Postmaster. Mr. Mandeville, however, insists that he did not accept the appointment, and will therefore claim his seat as a Senstor.

ASSEMBLY.

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3. Gaylord B. Hubbell. wyoming co.

1. Elias C. Holt.

1. Daniel Morris Democrate in Italica, 29; Opposition, of all sorts, in Roman, 9 Among the Opposition are a number of Americans who were elected on Union Tickets, supported alike by Republicans and Americans, and also a number of Re publicans who were elected on Union Tickets; but a majority were elected as straight-out Republicans. Samuel A. Law of Delaware, was elected as an American over J. Newkirk, Republican.

CLERKSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: We observe a statement in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday's date that Seth B. Cole, esq., one of the most promirent candidates for the Cl-rkship of the Assembly, has been for a week past seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and cannot possibly re-cover in time to be present at the opening of the Legislature.

It is true that Mr. Cole has been quite ill, but we are

It is true that Mr. Cole has been quite in, but we are happy to say that he is fast convalescing, and there is every probability that he will be able to be out in a few days, and we hope by the time the Legislature corveres.

MANY REPBELICANS. New York, Dec 50, 1858.

THE SNOW AND THE RAILROADS.

The prospect of s'eigh-riding in this vicinity on New-Year's day is not very brilliant. Only three or four inches of snow fell in the city on Wednesday night, and even that was pretty well drifted. Our accounts from the East, along the line of the New-Haven fread, show that very little snow fell in that direction, and almost none at all beyond Norwalk. The trains of that road were only a few minutes behind time on Wedseedey morning. Trains on the Erie, Hudson River and Harlem Roads are running on time, and reports from those quarters state that very little snow has fallen north and west of New-In fact, the snow-cloud seems to have spent itself chiefly on the metropolis. The city cars are running regularly, some of them with four horses.

Mr. Speaker Orr of the House of Representatives was introduced to the general public of New-York on Toursday by Mayer Tiemann in the Hall of the Board o Aldermen. In spite of the snow-storm, a large number of people availed themselves of this opportunity of a rsonal hand-shake with the distinguished Southern mocrat. Mr. Ore met Capt. Rynders with the most unaffected cordiality. The castomary welcome was the few extracts which he gives for the first time, none of the celebrated pictures by Faed, representing "Sir given by the Mayor, and responded to in a brief approach in interest or value the passage already pub. Walter Scott and his Literary Friends at Abbotsford," Union-saving speech by Mr. Orr.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of Education of 1858 held its last meeting on Wednesday exening.

The R-port of the City Superintendent was ordered

on Wednesday esening.

The R-port of the City Superintendent was ordered to be printed. We can only give extracts from it.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }

NEW-YORK Dec 29, 1858.

To the Honorable the Heard of Executian.

The undersquest, City Superintendent of Schools, has the honor to submit for the information of the Board the following Report:

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The system of Public Instruction in the City and Code y of New-York, as organized by the Board of Education in accomeance with the provisions of the existing law, comprises a Free Academy for the complete collegiate education of boys; four Normal Schools for the instruction of teachers; if ty-seven Wani Schools, including fifty one Grammar Schools for boys, furry-nine Grammar Schools for girls, and fifty-dive Primary Departments for both exacs; thirty-dive Primary Schools; formy-two Evening Schools, twenty-three of which are for male, and ulinetten for female pupils; and ten Corporate Schools. The number of pupils under instruction in the Free Academy is 775; in the Boys' Grammar Schools, 23:30; Girls' Grammar Schools, 24:30; and Corporate Schools, 10:50;. The whole number on register in the several Ward and Primary Schools and Deparaments is 131,072, and the average attendance, 49:172.

The whole number of teachers employed in the several Ward and Primary Schools and Deparaments is 131,072, and the average attendance, 49:172.

and Primary Schools and Departments is 131,072, and the average attendance, 49,172.

The whole number of teachers employed in the sev-eral schools under the charge of the Board is 1,400, 200 of whom are males, and 1,200 females. There are also eleven corporate institutions in different sections of the city, which participate in the distribution of the School Fund, but are in no other respect under the

jurisquetion of the Board.

The whole amount of money expended during the The whole amount of money expended during the past year, for the maintenance and support of these scrools, was \$1,100,200 99, of woice sum \$550,415 03 was paid for the salaries of test hers and junitors of the school houses, the purchase of sites, and repairs and alterations of existing a these; \$25,217 08 for the purchase of faci; \$105,308 31 for books, stationary, and school superatus; \$21,308 51 for salaries of superintendents, clarks and officers of the Brand; \$1,833 33 or the Free Academy, including repairs. superintendents, clarks and officers of the Beard; \$1,834 73 or the Free Acatemy, including repairs; \$4,515 03 for evening schools: \$11,200 22 for Normal Schools, and \$15,427 05 for contingent expenses conschools, and \$10,427 us for contingent expenses con-nected with the administration of the system. Of the aggregate sum thus expended \$212,889 55 were ap-portioned by the State Superistendent from the income of the Common School Fund, and the balance raised

partioned by the State Seperiatendent from the income of the Common School Fund, and the balance raised by city taxation.

The Superintendent is bappy in being able to state that at no preceding period in the nislovy of the system have the actuals of the City cool citively considered, been in a more flouristing condition. With very few exceptions, in malavorable localities, a decited alwancement has been made during the past year, in both the grade and scholarship of the several departments. The average attendance has been consideraby increased, and the general character and efficiency of the schools have been sensibly augmented. The course of instruction prescribed by the Board has been more fully and generally carried out than has heretofore been found practicable while in many of the schools and departments additional branches of study have been pursued. The order, discipline and drief of the schools are deserving of the highest commencation; and the attainments in music, singing, and pannanship, drawing, embodiery, composition and declimation very generally cremable both to pupils and teachers. The vigorous and spirited condition and carried forward the attainments of the pupils, while at the same time a greater approximation to uniformity in the course of instruction and carried forward the attainments of the pupils, while at the same time a greater approximation to uniformity in the course of instruction and discipline of the several schools has been secured than has at any previous period been found attainable.

During the past year a very thorough an asserching examination of all the classes in the several Ward Grammon and Primsey Schools and departments has been made, the results of which have from time to time to most appears that the whole number of pupils cannon register in the several Fromat Department, 28,800, with an average attendance of 9,440. The whole number on registerin the several Primary Department, 28,800, with an average attendance of

six eighths was the Boys' School in Thirteenth street in the same Ward. The latter standard was, he sever in the same Ward. The latter standard was, he sever, reached by rineteen Female Grammar Schools, in different sections of the city. Out of the several classes in the male departments, seven only were found to have attained to an average grade of seven-eighths in all the studies in which they were examined, while in the female department this average grade was attained

the female department this average graie was attained or exceeded by forty-foor classes.

In the Primary Departments the general average of the grade of scholarchip was found to be a fraction over three fourths, and in the Primary Schools, a little below this standard. In the torner class of schools the average number of pupils in the several classes was found to be 79-a number for too large to be efficiently instructed by one teacher. These departments average considerable mere than 600 pupils each, and in several of them the daily attendance exceeds \$800, indicating the necessity for the establishment, at as early a period as may be practicable, of additional Primary Schools in the several Wards where these departments are now so excessively crowded.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The attention of the Board has repeatedly been di-The attention of the Board has repeatedly been directed by this Department to the urgent necessity of such a modification of the course of study heretotore prescribed by its authority as will secure a practical uniformity of instruction in all the schools and releve a large proposition of them from the severe pressure upon their time, and upon the mental faculties of their pupils, which the existing course demands. In our system, the lessons are principally required to be prepared out of secol hours, and the entire school seasons are devoted to hearing recitations. In many of the classes, from eight to ten different studies are pursed, and in some of the highest, as many as twelve are reand in some of the highest, as many as twelve are required, and these are so arranged that the greater part of them must be continuously pursued, as a portion of each dey s instruction. To accomplish these tasks in each dey sinstruction. To accomplish these beautings any degree accorately and thoroughly, demands on the part of the popul, the entire devotion of all his time, and the inevitance consequence is that while the ambitious, fairful and conscientious pupil is greatly overtacked, a large proportion of the class, unable or overtacked, a large proportion of the class, unable or nawiling to accomplish the required work, pass over it it an imperfect and superficial manner and speedily fall so far behind their more industrious compan-ions as utterly to discourage them in their scho-lastic progress. It has also been found that while in some schools favorably located and attended by a class of pupils whose time is wholly at their disposal, the course of instruction thus prescribed can be fully carried out, and others and higher branches super-acted, in others, unfavorably located, and when the attendance is necessarily very irregular, it as impossi-ble even nominally to conform to the course.

to arranged that its requisitions can, without difficulty, be carried out fully, faithfully and efficiently by every department and echool in the city, and this, too, without demanding of any pupil each an amount of time as to deprive him or her of that necessary relaxation out demanding or any pupil such an amount of the as to deprive him or her of that necessary relaxation and exercise which are indispensable to health as well of body as of mind. To accomplish this desirable object, it seems to me only recessary that the different grades or classes should be more clearly and distinctly defined—that they should be increased in number, and distributed more judiciously through the different departments, and that fewer branches of strucy thould be assigned to each grade. If the work of primary instruction—the instruction of children believen the ages of four and seven years in the runinentary branches exclusively, were to be appropriated and confined to the primary schools—that of onlidren between the ages of seven and ten to the primary departments, comprising the branches of stady now included in the first claves of those departments and the fourth and fifth of the grammar schools, and that of the grammar department spread over a wider range of classes and grande, with fower studies in each excluding the studies properly appertaining to schools of a higher grade, and supplying their places, if necessary, with others of more impacts in the first of the practical utility, not now included in cluding the studies properly appertaining to schools of a higher grade, and supplying their places, if necessary, with others of more immediate practical utility, not now included in the course, I am occurred the education any valid objection to such a measure, it is earnestly

these conferred upon the pupils of our public schools wonly be far more valuable and thereuen than it now is. The suggestions and recommendations under this lead, extrained in the report of Assicant Superior tendent Kildle of last year, will be found very value.

the cenformed upon the pupils of our public whools wonth be far more waits this and through that it is not to be hoped that sarly and efficient risps will be found to be in the control of the found. It is not to be the control of the found to the found to the control of the found to the found t

devised. When all other mesos, both of prevention and persuasion, reasoning and argument, have been faithfully and perseveringly tried and have faited—when the incertigible offender is proof against all the gentler influences and agencies which the teacher has at his command, and continued for bearsece involves a permanent injury, not only to the obstinate transpressor, but to his associates and companions, and to the welfare of the entire so and, the teacher should be clothed with the power of effectual chastreement. But this power should be exercised as sparingly as powible, and exercised, when it becomes nevitable, in such a manner as to produce the most soultary effect—without pagien, without anger or undue severity, and never manner as to produce the most salutary effect—without passion, without anger or under severity, and never in the presence of the school or of the class. Its infliction should as for as may be possible, partake of the character of a judicial punishment—reserted to with the atmost reluctance—upon the fullest evidence of guilt and of contunacy, and only as a last resert. Vindictive punishments, frequently and hasting indicted by the techer, often upon sinder provocation and without due it quiry as to the guilt of the effender, or its hemousness—inflicted, too, in the presence of others, and accompanied with manifestations of angry and excited passions—shoult never be allowed or counter. the te cher, often upon siender provocation, and without due i quiry as to the guilt of the effender, or its hemomeness—ministed, too, in the presence of others, and accompanied with manifestations of angry and excited passions—shoult never be allowed or counternance under any circumstances, and no teacher nance under any circumstances, and no teacher nature of controling his temper in the discipline of a class or of a pupil—no tencher nabunally frestal, psevish, impatient and irritable, or woo is unable or unwilling to underst nd or to appreciate the tender, confiding and apprehensive nature of childs—in words or indicated and refund society, prevents him from reading and apprehensive nature of childs—in words of individuals, and assured, deliberate determination to offend—should be permitted to remain for a single day in the school. In the discipline of the class room or of the school, the confined and demeasnor of the teacher are of primary importance; and the influence thereby exerted upon the unfolding character of the papil can sex very school. In the discipline of the class room or of the school, the conduct and demestor of the teacher are of primary importance; and the influence thereby exerted upon the unfolding character of the papil can according be overrated. Especially should those to whom the education of the primary or it fant classes are committed be not only competent and apt to teach, but a greatly, digenfied and gentle in their deportment; kind and affectionate is their disposition; accustomed to self-control, and familiar with the wants and psculiarities of the children intrusted to their care. As a genself-control, and familiar with the wants and pocularity the precent of scholarship, was found decidedly inferior to the so of the temple department—the general average of scholarship in the former amounting to hittle more than one hally wince in the latter it was nearly three-courts, and the grade of the several classes averaging considerably higher in the female than in the make departments. The only Grammar School in which the average number of pupis passing a rood examination in the various branches of study prescribed by the Board amounted to everage than of the whole number presented in all the classes was the juntor department of the Female School in Twelfth street (Fifteenth Ward), while the only Male Grammar School in which such amounted to three-fourths or classes in our Pablic Schools. classes in our Pablic Schools.

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The discontinuance in February next of the present Daily Normal School for the instruction and preparation of female teachers, will probably involve the ne-Daily Normal School for the instruction and preparation of female teachers, will probably involve the benecessity of a reorganization of a similar matution on a more permanent basis. The Weekly Normal School is ces ghed for the continued improvement of these schers already employed in our public schools, and by the advancement of the grade of echolarship required for a certificate of quantication in the first instance, the continuance of that institution beyond the period required for the graduation of its present pupils will probably be unnecessary. It is much better that every teacher employed in our schools should be thoroughly quantified in all respects, when entering upon the discharge of the duties devolved upon her, than that she should be compelled to prosecute her studies in the misst of her professional avocations, and to spend the only holiday in each week which is placed at her disposal in the Normal School.

From the statistics gathered in the progress of the sannal examination of the present year, it appears that there are about 900 pupils in the most advanced classes of the Female Grammar Schools who have fully completed the course of study prescribed by the Board of Education, and who are consequently prepared to enter upon a higher course. At present, nowever, no institution of any kind exists for their reception. In the Male Grammar Schools, about 830 pupils were found to have completed the course, 500 of whom were admitted to the Free Academy for boys. By the second section of the "Aca relative to "Common Schools in the City of New-York," the Board is invested with power "to continue the eristing Free Academy, and organize to the Board in the first and it is further provided that "if a any similar institution is organize to the Board

tunor for females; and it is further provided that it a any similar institution is organized by the Board of Education, all the provisions of this Act relative to the Free Academy shall apply to each and escry one of the said institutions now existing, or hereofier established, as fully, completely, and distinctly,
as they coold, or would, if it was the only institution
of the kind; to distinguish each existing and future
institution by an appropriate title; and to purchase,
erect or lease sites and buildings for each and all of
the said institution." the said institutions." The Legislature evidently contemplated the early

the Free Academy, for the education of feu ales. It is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for the omathe Free Academy, for the education of feutales. It is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for the omasion, up to the present period, to carry this design into effect. The higher education of females is at least as important, as necessary and as desirable as that of maler—their capacities for receiving and profiting by such an education as undenoted—and the number of female pupils prepared for and desirous of its benefits equal, if not superior, to that of the corresponing class of male pupils in our grammar schools. Why, man, it might be asked, do we continue, from year to year, to make lavish apprepriations for the outlineasce and support of the Free Academy for boys, while no sunilar institution is provided for the squadition of an equal number of girls, equally eatiled, in all respects, and upon every ground of justice, propriety and expediency, to such a provision? Is there any excuse, any justification, any positiation even, for this exclusive appropriation of fonds provided by the city generally, to the advanced instruction of male graduates of the grammar schools? Why shoult thus be perents who have only daugthers to educate be called upon to contribute to the support of an institution in which tasy have no direct interest, while they are excitated from all participation in its benefits, and from availing themselves of any similar institution provided by the city, for the cost and support of which they are excitated from an institution should be invisited by the Board? Will not its protracted postronement seriously injure. anison to contribute? Is it not time that some action in this direction should be invisited by the Board? Will not its protracted postponement seriously injure the interests of the Free Academy for boys, by arrayirg against its continuance that large person of our fellow-citizens who have daughters whom they are de-

to be hoped that early and efficient steps will be taken

of actions, acquires dominion over the mind of elevera, needed the claments of the material world ato subservince to act and the claments of the material world ato subservince to his will, and transmits his name to peasather has involves a fact transs, and to should be should be should be such a more than the first and to subshould be such a more than the first and revert and the subshould be such as the most fearful deviations from the paths of it civatual with that of the community to which he best and never the subshould be moral element which community to which he best without a with that of the community to which he best with that of the community to which he best without a with that of the community to which he best without with the forms a part. By these strong ties the with the forms a part. By these strong ties the powerfully withheld from tracegressing against these fundamental laws of God and man which underlist the definition of the community to which the forms a part. By these strong ties the best without and and the relationship he surfains to the race of which he forms a part. By these strong ties the best without and and the relationship he surfains to the race of which he forms a part. By these strong ties the best of the same and the paths of God and man which underlist he defined by a community of the surfains to the race of which he forms a part. By these strong ties the best of the same and the paths of the community to which he best on the paths of the p

nerable fame.
Physical education secures the highest degree of

life of virtuous activity and nonorable stabritys.

The education however, hus far conformed, comprehensive as it is, and valuable as it may become, as prices a part only, and by no means the highest ya of man's nature. It its highest and most complemanticatation, it relates only to his existence in the world, and to the circumstances which surround had curing the brief and hunt-d period of his earthly probation. It takes no cognizance of his immortal nature—of his high cesticy as an imperishable being—of his different probabilities of the undying spirit within him—r of the clear and uniform testimony borne by the great, the wise and the good of all ages and in all times, to the grand and subling truths authoritatively annotated in that Inspired Volume which forms the basis and the support of the Christian faith. Its possessor may have secured the eare and suffering, and the entry main as apparent attainable degree of physical health and happassa. He may be able to comprehend, to grasp, and to wield the most complicated and abstrace problem in reason, and to command an aimest arbitated sway over the empire of mind and of matter; and so far as all the outward observances and conventionalities of bondy are concerned, his deportment may be unexceptionable and his character unitupe schaule. But in all the constitutes his essential and distictive humanity, in the deepest and most pervading elements of he being, in the profound sources of character, motive and action, in the most important and fundamental attribute of existence, he is still uneducated.

Religious culture must, therefore, be supersided at the crown and complement of a complete education. The discipline of the affections, the subjugation of the passions, the assiduous cultivation of every noble and virtuous principle and metive of action, the venturous principle and metive of action, the venturous principle and the total content the paralleg being in and assurance of the immortality of the soul and of an interminable future existence, the execution, which are showed in the deep reasons of

beief in and assurance of the immortality of the soil, and of an interminable future existence, the cassais elements of which are shaped in the deep recesses of our own souls—these ingrevients must constitute as essential and indispensable part of all education worthy of the name. They must occupy the frost rank, the highest place, the post of honor, of every ystem of public or private instruction. They must private, vivity and entighten every part and particularly of the entire course. They must consecrate the labors of intellect, give direction and pertinency to its researches authenticate its conclusions, and elevas satemoble its triumphs. They must purify, removals and dignity the physical and animal nature. They must infuse into the moral virtues of bumanity the first priving element of spirit and of truth, sabet toing the real for the apparent—depth of the heart for the surface of hife.

the real for the apparent—depth of the heart for the surface of his.

As an indispensable portion of religious education, the Bintz must necessarily occupy a prominent position, as well in the school as in the family and the church. Regarded as it is by all Christians of every denomination, as the Inspired Record of their common faith, as the only unerring and infallable exponent of sound morality, and the highest, purest and lotter standard of noman life in all its various and complicated relations, its divine and heavenly lessess goodness, virtue and truth, abould form a spicuous portion of every day's instructure, spicuous portion of every day's instructure, and their hearts and lives formed upon in exalted models of excellence. The simple, beautiful exalted models of excellence. The simple, beautiful existence of His life, and the story of His death, the issues of His life, and the story of His death, the issues of His life, and the story of His death, the issues of wisdom which emanated from His lips; the magniful extrairs of poetry and prophecy which persuant textuals as the story of His death, the issues of the volume, and its practical inculcations of purify, and teblences of his, conduct and motive, should be "familiar as household words" to every immate of surface the accommunity as ours, there are many familiar libertures of his, conduct and motive, should be a public rechools.

In such a community as ours, there are many familiar libertures of his, conduct and motive, should be a public rechools.

and tobleness of his, conduct and motive, should restricted by the section of the conduct and motive, should be religious instruction of any kindlies in which moral or religious instruction of any kindlies in which moral or religious instruction of any kindlies in which moral or religious instruction of any kindlies in which moral or religious instruction of any kindlies seldom or never communicated and where those seldom or never communicated and where those seldom or never communicated and where the prosesses ignorance and vice, is it not of the highest in the seldom of the things of the property of the highest in the seldom of the seldom many of these hapters of the find their way? Is it not important that each children find there way? Is it not important that there is the first in the several schools under the share of the Board of Education, with the exception of those in the Fourteesth and Sixth Wards, and of a part in the Fourteesth ward, the Bible is regularly read as an opening sixtured the first in the absence of any general providence in throduced and sanctioned by the local Board been introduced and sanctioned by the local Board of Education, this Department, I have respectfully in reports from this Department, I have respectfully in reports from this Department, I have respectfully in the several previous them.